

U.S. Officials Only

CONFIDENTIAL

SECURITY INFORMATION

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

25X1A

COUNTRY

North Korea

SUBJECT

Political Attitudes in North Korea

PLACE ACQUIRED
(BY SOURCE)DATE ACQUIRED
(BY SOURCE)

DATE (OF INFO.)

25X1A

UAS NO.	
OCI NO.	

DATE DISTR. 12 June 53

NO. OF PAGES 2

NO. OF ENCLS.

SUPP. TO
REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS REPORT IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1X

SOURCE

1. There was never any friction shown between the Chinese Communist troops and the North Korean civilians since the North Koreans would never show his feelings under such circumstances. The North Koreans did assume a subservient attitude to the Chinese Communist troops. fraternization was not allowed by law and no infraction of this law was ever observed.
2. On the other hand, although the North Korean troops were not openly hostile to the Chinese Communists, the guards detailed to the civilian internees would become very angry whenever it was suggested that supplies were being furnished by the Chinese Communists. It was a fact that after August 1952 the Chinese Communists were supplying the food rations for the US POW's in North Korea and the civilian internees. The North Korean troops appeared to be pro-Russian at all times.
3. The North Korean civilians showed at all times that they did not want war. Civilians did not show any animosity to the US civilian internees except at isolated times when indoctrinated school children would give an anti-US demonstration. These demonstrations always took place during a conscription drive for North Korean soldiers. A case of deliberate self-crippling to avoid conscription was observed at An Do Li in the summer of 1951 when a Korean boy cut a muscle in his leg and could never straighten it again. North Korean civilians illustrated their disinterest in the war every time they met civilian internees. North Korean civilians were forced to train weekly for two or three hours with wooden guns topped with real bayonets. These civilians did not appear to understand the reason for the war.
4. The North Korean military and governmental officials were continually undergoing indoctrination. They stated that they had defeated the US Army and were now successfully fighting off the entire world. They claimed that they could continue indefinitely.

U.S. Officials Only

CONFIDENTIAL

SECURITY INFORMATION

DISTRIBUTION	STATE -X	ARMY -X	NAVY -X	AIR -X	FBI				
--------------	----------	---------	---------	--------	-----	--	--	--	--

This report is for the use within the USA of the intelligence components of the Department or Agencies indicated above. It is not to be transmitted overseas without the concurrence of the originating office through the Assistant Director of the Office of Collection and Dissemination, CIA.

CONFIDENTIAL/US OFFICIALS ONLY/SECURITY INFORMATION

2

5. North Korean civilians were suffering great hardships, especially during the winter. Every commodity was rationed; non-workers received 400 grams of grain per day while workers received about 600 grams per day. Subsidiary foods such as vegetables and fruits were available when in season when procured by individual farming and wild growth in the mountain regions. Clothing supplies were inadequate. Consumer goods mostly of foreign make, were often available but the cost was prohibitive.
6. There was no "underground" guerrilla activity in North Korea. It was known that bandit groups existed in the hills but no activity against the Communist authorities was ever observed by the civilian internees.
7. In 1950 the rate of exchange on Korean won was 10 South Korean won to one North Korean won. The purchasing power had the same proportion. By 1952, the North Korean won was only equal to the South Korean won. For example, in 1950, a string of 10 eggs was 55 won; in 1952 the same 10 eggs were 500 - 550 won (North Korean currency throughout). In April 1953, the same 10 eggs were reduced to 250 - 300 won.
8. Soviet goods were in evidence: cigarettes, shoes, etc. A large shipment of Soviet flour was received in Mampojin in the summer of 1952.
9. The Communists continually ridiculed Christian religions and there were no local religions practiced in North Korea. Religious leaders from South Korea were observed in a criminal compound in Mampojin from October 1951 - August 1952. The US citizen missionary internees were forbidden to discuss religion with the North Korean civilians or military personnel.

- end -

CONFIDENTIAL/US OFFICIALS ONLY/SECURITY INFORMATION